Legislation

Section. Agriculture

File No. 131

Sl. No. 1

Preparation of the draft Tamil Code and appreciation of the services of Sri. Ramaswami Iyengar in connection therewith.

Chitaldrug
7th March 1906

Dear Sir,

With reference to your marginally noted D. O. letters, forwarding for an expression of opinion, the draft of the Mysore Famine Code, I beg to state as follows:—

1. No. nil dated 16th September 1905.
2. " 5306-17 " 1st November 1905.
3. " 5776-87 " 10th November 1905.
4. " 6087-78 " 18th November 1905.
5. " 6217-28 " 22d November 1905.
6. " 6511-22 " 30th November 1905.
7. " 10365-80 " 2nd February 1906.
8. " 11095-110 " 26th February 1906

(1) Section 8, Clause (d) of the draft Code, requires the Patel of each village to submit to the Amildar through proper channel, returns and reports concerning cultivation, harvests and other matters bearing upon the Economic and agricultural condition of his village. Mr. B. J. Kumaraswami Naik who has submitted his opinion on the draft Code, states in para 1 of his memo no: 51 dated 30th October 1905 that owing to the backward condition of the Patels it is

is not always safe to rely solely on them for the supply of the above information and that the Shanbhogue might instead be required to furnish the same. I agree with him as to the backward condition of the majority of the Patels who are generally illiterate, but I am not for divesting the Patel of the important duties assigned to him under clause (d) of Section 8 as owing to his fixed residence in the village, he has better opportunities of keeping the authorities informed of the exact state of things in his village, than the Shanbhogue whose charge generally comprises a wider circle. In the case of those villages, the Patels of which are literate, I anticipate no difficulty in obtaining the information required under clause (d) of Section 8. The illiterate Patels who form the majority, have been managing with the assistance of some educated person in the village or its neighbourhood to submit the cattle mortality and other returns to the Amildar. It is only in the absence of any literate person in or about the village that the illiterate Patel is helpless and in that case it should be the duty of the Shanbhogue

to

to come to his help. Without therefore relieving the Patel of the responsibilities imposed on him by Section 8 Clause (d) I would beg to suggest the following addition being made thereto viz "If the Patel of any village happens to be illiterate and unable to furnish the above information, it shall be the duty of the Shanbhogue on the requisition of the Patel to help him in getting up the required returns and reports."

(2) Under Section 12 (a) the Amildar is required to exercise a general supervision over the work of village officers. Mr. Kumaraswami Naik is of opinion that, instead of relying on village officers in the first instance for submission of reports on the economic and agricultural condition of their villages in seasons of scarcity, the Amildar should be required to collect the required information first hand, and report the same to the Deputy Commissioner through the proper channel. There is no doubt some force in the view taken by the Assistant Commissioner. But Considering the duties and responsibilities devolving upon the Amildar and the wide range of his charge, it would not be possible to look to him for first

first hand information in every case. Under clause (b) of Section 12, he is required on the receipt of any unfavorable report to at once proceed to the tract represented as affected. In order to remove, however, any possible misapprehension on the subject, I would suggest the following slight amplification of clause (a) of Section 12. "To keep himself thoroughly informed of the exact condition of his Taluk by moving about his charge frequently and exercise a general supervision over the work of the village Officers and Sheikdars."

(3) For the purpose of the Famine Code, the Sheikdar of each Taluk is regarded as the Ex-officio Circle Inspector. A Sheikdari charge generally comprises 30 or more villages. Under Section 70 of the Code, the Circle Inspector is required to inspect each village in his circle not less than once a week. Considering the nature of the duties imposed upon him in connection with such inspection, I would recommend the extension of the above period to a fortnight, as even the most active Sheikdar would find it impossible to fulfil his onerous duties thoroughly over the whole range of—

of his circle in any shorter time.

(4) In fixing the standard of rations under Section 86 the grain item in ounces and tolas, allowed to workers seems somewhat low. Having regard to the depressing influences of a period of drought and the nature of the work exacted from them, I beg to propose that in the case of classes B. C. and D instead of 55, 45 and 35 tolas, 80, 60 and 40 tolas of grain respectively may be allowed.

(5) In submitting the above additions and alterations for kind consideration, I beg to state that the draft Code is on the whole admirably suited to local requirements. The definitions are clear and concise, and all difficulties likely to be met with in carrying out a famine campaign are fully provided for. The Code may therefore be adopted with such modifications and additions as may commend—, themselves to Government.

(6) In offering the above views I have taken the

the opinions of Mr C. Srikanteswara Iyer B. A. BL. Assistant Commissioner in Charge of the Davanagere group of Taluks and Mr. B. J. Kumaraswami Naik B. A. of the Chellakere group and also of Mr L. Sreenivasiah the Excise Assistant Commissioner, who is an officer of ripe Experience. Copies of the reports submitted by the first two Assistant Commissioners together with my marginal remarks thereon are herewith submitted for kind perusal.

I remain
Dear Sir,
Yours Sincerely.

Mr Kumaraswami Naik's opinion will follow.

To

B. K. Venkataramaniyar Esq
Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore
General and Revenue Departments.

To Mr Ramasamiyar
8-3-1886

Copy of the report submitted by the Assistant Commissioner in Charge of Davanagere group of Taluks on the draft Mysore Famine Code

Some of the Essential points noticeable are:—

(1) Programme of works. The present classification as per Section 18 is somewhat vague.

Relief works being absolutely repugnant to our people, unless there is a large number of Public works - both "large" and "Small" including village works - maintained in convenient localities and within easy reach of village or group of villages, they will never attract any local labour as has been proved by experience and will not be of much use in Checking the de-moralizing effects of frequent droughts or starvation.

The Unique and peculiar Characteristic of our Relief operations has been supplying suitable employment for the needy, in time, and within easy reach of their homes. Sections

Deputy Commissioners remarks

Section 20(a) of the draft Famine Code makes ample provision for both "Public Works" and "Village works", and Section 21 allows of the location of village works in the vicinity of the affected villages.

Signature illegible

Sections 13 and 14 of the old Code would be more suitable for our State.

(2) Section 76 - Order of works - taking works

"Reasonable distance" - Such a one specified will necessarily lead to correspondence and delay.

The nature of "public works" is different from that of "village works" and as the selection of the former is governed by considerations such as the prospective utility of the works &c, the exercise of due discretion in making such selection is necessary; and I would not therefore substitute any hard and fast rule in place of the "reasonable distance" provided in the Code

"5000 Persons" - Such would be too big a work and occasions for opening such works would be very rare, if any, at all. We want a more elastic programme

Under Section 18 of the draft Code, the Public works programme provides also for works for the employment of any number of persons less than 5000. Clear provision has also been made in para 3 of Section 76 for the opening of small public works or village works in areas in which it is not intended to open a public works Charge. These provisions seem quite ample and no change is called for

The fact that persons living at the distance of 15 miles resort to the work is itself conclusive proof that they are in need of relief and the Code therefore does not require them to produce admission orders. It is left to the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner to reduce the above limit (15 miles). Hence no alteration seems called for in the note.

(3) Section 79 Note "15 miles radius is too large a distance for our villagers to resort to. It has to be a much smaller limit to afford prompt adequate relief.

(4) Sections 84 to 86. The lowest or minimum scale of wages and rations is alone provided. An indication of a maximum scale would save much of eventual correspondence.

(5) There may also be some improvement in the get up and arrangement of the Code, and more head and marginal notes introduced to facilitate reference. As the draft stands, it is diffusive and definitions follow rather than precede words and expressions used.

(Sd) C Sankaraswara Ayya
Asst: Commissioner
Davangere group
of Taluks
Camp Hosadurga
19.2.06

Copy

Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

No. 51. Office of the Assistant Commr.
Challakere Range.
dated 30th October 1905

From

B. J. Kumaraswami Naik Esqr. B.A.
Assistant Commissioner

To.

H. Ramanujengar Esqr.
Deputy Commissioner
Chitaldrug District

Sir,

With reference to your official memorandum No. 1382 dated 23rd. Instant, in re- the draft of sections of the Mysore new — Famine Code, I have the honor to submit as follows: —

1. Owing to the much back-ward condition of the Patels of this Province, it is not always safe solely to rely on them for information concerning cultivation, harvest, rainfall, water supplies etc especially in matters connected with measures against famine. I would, therefore, submit th-

the responsible duty assigned to the Patel under rule 8 clause (d) and impose it on the Shanbhogue by adding it to rule 9 clause (a) under which the Shanbhogue is already required among other matters to keep registers furnishing information on cultivation, harvest etc. It would be no difficult matter for him to submit to the Amildar such reports and returns as may be called for concerning those subjects - Government may at the same time, expect more accurate information from the report submitted by the shanbhogue, than by the Patel, who is general illiterate.

2. As regards the duties assigned to the Amildar, they are sure to be attended with some risk so long as Government have to rely on village officers in the first instance, for submission of reports on economic and agricultural condition of

villages

villages in seasons of scarcity. The rules divest the Amildar of this responsibility and merely delegate to him the duties of a communicating agent. When the duties and responsibilities of every Revenue officer are so clearly defined, commencing from the Patel and closing with the Revenue Secretary to Government, it is not possible to hold the Amildar responsible for furnishing timely and accurate information on matters connected with an important subject like this. Having regard to the peculiar position of the Amildar, the large establishment he commands both clerical and executive and the numerous opportunities which bring him in close and constant touch with the Ryots of his Taluk, it is but just that he is looked upon, above all others, as the officer who is primarily responsible for the good management of the affairs of his Taluk.

The

The above rules do not seem to give the Amildar that responsibility which is attached to his office and which he is called upon to pay due regard to, in all other matters. I would, therefore, add the following clause under rule 12 of the draft Code.

"Notwithstanding anything herein-before said on the subject the Government look to and expect the Amildar, whenever drought, or, distress is apprehended in any part of his Taluk to spare no pains in collecting every information first hand, concerning the cultivation, harvest, rainfall, watersupply and other matters bearing on the economic and agricultural condition of the part or parts affected and submit such information to the Deputy Commissioner, through the Divisional officer with the least possible delay."

3. The rise of 25 per cent above

the

Deputy Commissioner's remarks.

Under section 4 clause (c) para (5) no further action is required beyond furnishing an explanation to Government when the market price of ragi shows a rise of 25 per cent above the normal prices, and as this is calculated to stimulate the vigilance of local officers on the first signs of hardship, I would not revert to the old higher percentage.

the normal price, in the market price of ragi referred to in rule 4 clause (c) para (5) seems to be an every day occurance in bad years, in which the rain-fall is deficient, so that any report made to Government on the agricultural situation and prospects, when the market price of ragi shows a rise of 25 per cent above the normal price, is likely to cause needless alarm among the ignorant public and give room for much unnecessary labour on the part of everyone concerned. It would, therefore, be safer to retain the old percentage which gives a maximum limit of 1-/3 of the normal price, to be adopted for gauging a season of scarcity.

4. Experience has shown that, during bad years, there have been local and partial failures

failures of crops owing to insufficient rain-fall when distress is felt among poor Ryots whose out-turn of crops is not sufficient to sustain them throughout the year, and the labouring classes. In favorable seasons, these poorer classes would get on for their livelihood during the remaining part of the year, by partly borrowing grain from the better ryots who are better off and partly by procuring labour in the fields during reaping and harvesting seasons. Whereas in unfavorable years, when the out-turn of crops is below the normal the poorer classes can neither expect loans of food-grains from the better ryots nor labour in fields. It will then be necessary to start small relief works, as a temporary measure, not on account of any scarcity or famine being imminent, but only to afford

immediate relief to those in distress until the next agricultural season arrives. I know of some parts that were affected by partial failure of crops during recent years when the ordinary P.W.D. and Local Fund works were expanded for affording relief for the labouring classes. No provision of the kind seems to have been made in the draft Code. The Deputy Commissioners are, however, authorized under section 38 of the Code to open test works only when the season out-look is so bad as to apprehend scarcity or famine being imminent. I would therefore suggest in modification of paras (7) and (8) of rule (14) clause (d), a rule to the following effect viz that whenever the state of affairs becomes strained that the opening of test works appears likely to be necessary such works may be started

started by the Deputy Commissioner whenever it is found necessary. and the fact reported to Govern-ment with details of the places affected, the number of works started and the number of persons attending them.

5. Under rules which regulate the preparation of the programme of relief works it does not seem to have been clearly defined, as to how far people for whom relief is intended would have to go in quest of labour leaving their homes. A relief work started at long distances from the localities affected would not be of much avail, owing to the risk which people have to undergo in leaving behind them old and infirm members of their house-hold, cattle etc to their own fate. It seems, therefore, necessary in my humble opinion to frame a rule that no village

relief.

relief work should be so situated as to exceed the limit of a radius of 5 miles from the places affected. Having regard to the selection of works for programmes made under the new Code, such as Construction and deepening of drinking water wells, ponds, Pokattas improvement of village sanitation, dismantling of old fort walls, clearing of lantana, prickly pear etc, it may not be difficult to select works within such small circle as indicated above and the good that will accrue by so doing cannot be over-rated.

6. Tabular form No (2) — alluded to in rule 29, for the preparation of programme of village works did not accompany the draft of the famine code. It would have been interesting to know what items

items are provided in the said form, for the preparation of the village works by the Revenue agency. The Deputy Commissioner's memo together with its enclosures has been forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner, Davangere Range, as directed.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient servant
(signed) B. J. Kumaraswamiraiah
Assistant Commissioner

"Copy"

[signature]
Dy. Commr.
Chitaldrug Distt

Sub?

I beg leave to submit this draft of my note of the interview for favor of perusal and revision if necessary.

13.3.06.

I think this very correctly gives the substance of our Conversation.

Thanks.

15.3.06.

I had an interview with the Comptroller today. He thinks that the draft Code is needlessly elaborate in details for a Native State, and that instead of engrafting British rules, original rules suited to native methods and native machinery should have been drafted. He observed that he kept the papers with the view of drafting the amendments he wished to suggest, but these would be many, and in regard to some he had not the experience of district work that was needed. In his view the draft requires remodelling so as to reduce it to about one-fourth of its size, but this is work for a special officer, and at this late stage he would prefer not to make any specific suggestions. He had no remarks to offer with reference to the chapter on Accounts and the opinion of the Examiner of P.W. Accounts thereon.

13.3.06.

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Sub-

A copy of the revised draft of the Famine Code, with appendices, embodying the corrections made in the Council is sub-.

A set of forms 16 14 is also submitted clean copies of the other forms have not been received from the Press. The rough proof perused in the Council is retained here

After the draft is finally approved the Code with all the forms will be passed through the Press.

It has to be translated into Kannada and a Hand-book of it has to be prepared in both English and Kannada

2.3.06.

Submitted to the Dewan Sahib with a copy of the Council resolution

2.3.1906

N. B.—Should routine notes be written on small Slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

MGCPB—50,000—22-9-04

Extract from the Proceedings of the 132d Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 1st March 1906.

I. Subject--(Clause ii of the Schedule.)

Draft of the Mysore Famine Code.

Opinions of the Dewan and Councillors.

Sections 266 to the end and Appendix VI were considered. The Code as revised in Council may be passed.

(Signed) P. N. Krishna Murti
Dewan of Mysore

Secretary

Extract from the Proceedings of the 131st Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 28th Feb: 1906

Sections 180 to 265 and Appendix V of the Draft Famine Code were Considered –

(Signed) P. N. Krishna Murti
Dewan of Mysore

Secretary

5/3/06

Extract from the Proceedings of the 130th Meetin of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 26th Feb: 1906.

II. Sections 137 to 179 and Appendices III and IV of the Draft Famine Code were considered.

(Signed) P. N. Krishna Murti.
Dewan of Mysore.

Secretary.

Extract from the Proceedings of the 129th *Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at* Bangalore *on the* 24th Feb: 1906.

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11. Sections 58 to 136 of the Draft Famine Code were considered

(Signed) P. N. Krishna Murti
Dewan of Mysore

Secretary

mrh 5/3/06

Extract from the Proceedings of the 128th Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 22d Feb: 1906.

II. Sections 33 to 57 of the Draft Famine Code were considered.

(Signed) P. N. Krishna Murti
Dewan of Mysore

Secretary

W.S. 5/2/06

Extract from the Proceedings of the 127th Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 15th Feb: 1906.

IV. Sections 16 to 32 of the Draft Famine Code were considered.

(Signed) P. N. Krishna Murti
Dewan of Mysore

Secretary

mh.
SPI.

Extract from the Proceedings of the 126th Meeting of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja, held at Bangalore on the 13th February 1906.

IV. The Draft of the Mysore Famine Code was partly considered –

(Signed) T. N. Krishna Murti
Dewan of Mysore

Secretary

5/3/06

Submitted.

References to the sections of the Codes and to the orders of Govt, consulted, or adapted, or embodied in the draft, are noted on the margin of each section. The references are however not exhaustive, for the Codes of British Provinces are modelled almost on the same plan and contain a great many sections couched almost in the same terms; and this, as the result of the order of the Govt of India dated the 21st March 1903, in which "uniformity in arrangement, in the statement of general principles, and in the working out of details so far as this is possible" was recommended, and the revised Code of the United Provinces was mentioned as one that "might be referred to with advantage by the Govts of other Provinces when revising their own Codes".

2. The Mysore Code of 1896 was based mainly on the Bombay Code of that year. Its peculiar features were the non-recognition of the distance test and the provision made for the administration of relief near the homes of the distressed, dispensing altogether with the opening of test works. The several Commissions which sat since 1896 and the Resolutions which the Govt of India passed on their reports, had settled all controversial matters in a satisfactory way, and the Govt of India was in a position to recommend uniformity in arrangement, &c., as noted above. The importance of village works was recognized but at the same time the need for Test works insisted upon.

There is now hardly any material question of famine policy on which there is any difference between this State and the neighbouring British Territories.

3. The existing local Code and the orders of Govt have been compared with the latest Codes of Bombay, Madras and Central Provinces and the present compilation is based, like the Code of 1896, mainly on the latest Bombay Code, but includes sections or sentences from the others considered suitable for our purposes.

4. Portions of the draft compilation, as received from the Press, were circulated from September 1905, to all the Deputy Comrs., the Revenue Comr., the Chief Engineer, the Senior Surgeon, and the Inspector Genl of Police. These officers were asked to carefully study the draft and to furnish unofficially, as early as practicable, their suggestions, if any, for modifying, or adding to, any of the sections therein.

5. Later, i.e., in Nov 1905, copies of the entire Code (with the exception of Appendices and forms), were circulated, with a similar request to the Comptroller, the Examiner of Public Works Accts, the Conservator of Forests and the Military Asst and Officer in charge of the Amrut Mahal Dept.

6. In January 1906 the Appendices I to VI were circulated to all the above mentioned officers for opinion, and the Chief Engineer in particular was asked to cause the accuracy of the Tables and Examples given at pages 3, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27, 29 & 30 to be checked by competent departmental officers.

7. The replies received are noted below. When the work of revising the draft was begun, the above officers were informed of the same and they were asked to favour the Govt with their views, or with their further views as the case might be, by the end of February .

8. Of the Deputy Commrs, four have given their opinions.

9. The Deputy Commr of Kolar (Mr. Puttanna Chetty) says that he has gone through the draft Code carefully and finds that the provisions therein are full and exhaustive and need little or no modification. He made one suggestion, viz., for including certain forest works in the programme and this was considered in Council & adopted.

A

10. The Deputy Commr of Tumkur (Mr. Dorasami Iyer) had also carefully studied the draft Code. In acknowledging the first portion (secs. 1 to 57) he stated that the draft Code so far was an improvement upon the old Code and that there could only be a very few suggestions to make. In acknowledging the remaining portions, he says — "They appear to be too elaborate in detail and so possibly difficult to work, but I should not care to venture an opinion upon that point as their drafting bears the impress of considerable care and forethought and points unmistakeably to experience infinitely superior to mine". He offered certain suggestions in regard to sections 23, 30, 57, and 171 and these were considered in Council. With reference to the

B

Appendices and forms he considered that no modifications were called for.

11. The Deputy Comr of Chingla (Mr. V.S.Narayen Rao) says that he went over the several parts of the draft Code and found that no alterations were necessary in it.

12. The reply of the Deputy Comr of Chitaldrug (Mr. N.Ramanujiengar) was received on the 8th instant, i.e., after the completion of the revision in Council. He has suggested certain additions to sections 8 and 12 and amendment of section 3 and 33, and in concluding his letter he says that the draft Code is on the whole admirably suited to local requirements, that the definitions are clear and concise, that all difficulties likely to be met with in carrying out a famine campaign are fully provided for, and that the Code may be adopted with such modifications and additions as may commend themselves to Govt.

13. Of the other officers consulted, the Inspector Genl of Police has written seven D.O. letters acknowledging the receipt of the several batches of the draft, but offering no opinion.

14. The Military Assistant to the Govt (Officer in charge of the Amitmahal Deptt) regards the draft Code as one evidently carefully thought out, but says that he was unable to go through it thoroughly, and his impression from a somewhat hasty perusal of it is that Govt have gone into unnecessary details in the orders for the Famine officer and that this officer is required to do too much in the way of reports and reference instead of being allowed a very wide discretion. He adds - "It is impossible that too much care can be expended in working out

schemes for the labour of famine times. In fact each Taluk should have its own scheme of work for relief so that even before actual distress comes Government may by authorising already considered minor works throw money into the distressed area".

15. The Chief Engineer of Mysore had but one alteration to suggest in the first batch (Sections 1 to 57) and it was in section 39. This suggestion was duly considered in the Council and adopted. In regard to other portions of the Code, he states that the sections in chapters V,VI and VII have his approval, that chapters VIII and IX seem alright and that he has no suggestions to offer or remarks to make in regard to them or in respect of the other portions of the Code.

16. The reply of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, was received after the completion of the revision. He states that the accounts procedure to be followed in respect of the famine relief works is the same as that prescribed in the Public Works Code subject to special arrangements in regard to initial accounts laid down in chapters VIII and IX, that there appears to him to be nothing objectionable in the procedure prescribed therein or in the arrangement prescribed for the provision of funds and decentralization of audit work, that the detailed classification of expenditure will be that laid down in App.22, P.W.D. Code and that the rules in paras 298 to 300 governing the distribution of expenditure between the major head "Famine Relief" and the

other heads ordinarily charged with departmental expenditure are identical with those prescribed by the Government of India. He observes that it is desirable to keep the demand upon the treasuries in respect of Famine expenditure distinct from the demand for the ordinary needs of the administration and that the situation will accordingly exist of Executive Engineers having each two drawing accounts at the Treasuries.

17. The reply of the Conservator of Forests was also received after the completion of the revision of the draft Code. He states that he has carefully studied the Code, and confines his remarks to Chapter XIV* concerning which alone he feels he is competent to offer any suggestion. He has suggested certain amendments in connection with sections 208 and 210.

* Aboriginal Hill & Jungle Tribes

18. At a personal interview, the Comptroller to the Government stated to me that he had no remarks to offer with reference to the chapter on Accounts and the opinion of the Examiner of P.W. Accounts thereon

19. In the replies or opinions received after the completion of the revision, there is not anything of importance which had not been already considered by the Council. If any valuable suggestions are received hereafter, correction or addenda slips may be issued from time to time as is done by the Madras Government in the case of their Famine Code.

13.3.06.

Submitted to His Highness.

The draft Mysore Famine Code, as revised in the Council, may be passed.

Every section has been gone through very carefully by myself individually and by the whole Council collectively. All such provisions of our Famine Code as appeared suitable have been retained – and whole some and useful provisions found in the Codes of Bombay United Provinces, Central Provinces and Madras have been incorporated On the whole the Code becomes, I hope a very useful, comprehensive and practical measure. Much credit is due Dr. Rama Swamy Ayi who has bestowed on the work much intelligent industry and thought.

5. 3. 06

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

5.3.06
672

Draft Famine Code.

Order.

16.3.05 681
654

The code has been carefully prepared on approved lines, and has been examined and checked by the chief Officers of all the Departments concerned. Under the circumstances I have no hesitation in approving it. No time should be lost in getting it out and into the hands of the Departmental and District Officers. The preparation of a translation and of hand-books should also be proceeded with without delay.

I agree with the Dewan in thinking that Mr Ramaswamy Iyengar has executed his task conscientiously and with success, and I desire that the thanks of Government may be accorded to him.

I to Engrossing
17.3.1906

Memorandum to be prepared for my signature
KRW 14/3/06
Secy will draw up order accordingly
15.III.06

G.R.S. 12]
General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 131 of 1905

Serial No.

To Mr R. Ramaswami Iyengar
No R/2647 & 3013/06— Convey the thanks of Govt for the thoroughness with which Mr Ramaswami Iyengar has completed the work of drafting the famine code.

NOTE—Contn. sheet

GPB—50,000—23-10-05

[illegible] are [illegible]ised to
record their appreciation
this ~~impress~~ manner in which
the Hon. Law Minister
has done the work of
drafting the Family Code.
He did his best to make
it as much intelligent
as possible and thought
he learned by him in order
to accomplish it successfully.
They therefore direct that
this may be communicated
to him

to Legislative Department

{ 24/3

Submitted with a draft. Recd

D.O.
26/3 { 26/3

26/3/65

{ 26/3

Passed
28-3-1966

G.R.S. 28]

File No. 131 of 057

Serial No. 1.

Diary No. of letter replied to _____

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Agri)

READ.—

, *the* 190

Date of issue 30-3-06

Signed by _____

ORDER THEREON.—No. P 12647

Government are pleased to record their appreciation of the thoroughness with which Mr. Ramaswami Iyengar has done the work of drafting the Famine Code. It bears marks of much intelligent

over

B

SUBJECT

Pencil 29/3

MGCPB—20,000—24-2-05

intelligent industry and thought bestowed by him in order to accomplish it successfully. They therefore direct that their thanks may be communicated to him.

28.3.1956

Secretary

16/3/56

To

Mr. B. Ramaswami Iyengar

Senior Assistant Comr.

On ~~Special~~ duty in the Secretariat